SPEAKING FOR FORTY HOURS TO BEHRING SEA ARBITRATORS.

HORRORS OF PELAGIC SEALING AND THE POST TION OF THE UNITED STATES DESCRIBED IN HIS ELOQUENT PERORATION-COM-

PLIMENTED BY BARON DE COURCEL. Paris, May 2 - The Behring Sea Tribunal of URGENCY VOTED FOR ADOLLTION OF THE OCTROL Arbitration resumed its session to-day, Lord Hannen, the British Arbitrator who has been ill,

being sufficiently recovered to be present. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, maintained that the rights of the United States. in Behring Sea were absolute and unqualified. He argued over again that the Government of the United States was justified in protecting its rights in those waters in time of peace as well as at any other time, and he claimed that the United States had a right to seize vessels caught in pelagic scaling

Assuming, argued Mr. Carter, that the rights sealing home in order to claim redress for trespass would not only be ineffectual, but could not comport with the dignity of the United States. No nation ever deigned to resort to another nation for the enforcement of its municipal laws. The only method open for the proper enforcement of such law was the method of force, and that was justifiable in the case of Behring Sea on the suma. justifiable in the case of Behring Sea on the same grounds as in the cases of revenue and quaran-

Mr. Carter proceeded to argue on the subject but was interrupted by Charles Russell, of counsel for Great Britain, who said that Great Entain would not recede from position that the question of rights should be argued apart from the question of he would not object to Mr. Carter's presenting a statement of his views on the subject.

An animatea discussion followed, in which Paron de Courcel, president of the Tribunal, Judge Harlan, Lord Hannen, Sir Charles Russell and E. J. Phelps took part. It was finally decided that the counsel for Great Britain should argue the question of rights and the question of regulations separately, but that the Tribunal would not give separate decisions. Mr. Carter then proceeded with his argument. In his peroration he described the slaughter of female scals with their unborn young, and other horrors of pelagic sealing. To prevent these horrors and to protect the seal herds the United States had taken the position which he had explained to the best of his ability. The United States had taken this position at the risk of war with Great

this position at the risk of war with Great Britain, and they had been ready to maintain this position, and thus discharge the duties to humanity, even if they had been obliged to face half the world in arms. History would recognize their rights and the justice of their cause. The duty of the United States had not been extinguished by the reference of the dispute to the Tribunal, but had been merely gransferred. The United States had withdrawn and left to the Arbitrators the sacred duty of forbidding pelagic sealing, and confining seal killing to the islands. If the Tribunal should decline to assume this duty, it would only leave for posterity a new source of contention.

contention.

From beginning to end Mr. Carter had spoken forty hours. As he sat down laron de Courcel. President of the Court, said: "I cannot refiain from thanking you, sir, for this magnificent speech, which has been characterized by a loftiness of view well worthy of this high court.

TEMPERANCE WOMEN IN ENGLAND. MRS. FOSTER'S VISIT, DISCUSSED-LADY SOMER

SET'S ATTITUDE. ndon, May 2 .- A correspondent has had an in terview with Lady Biddulph and Miss Docker, who are leaders of the British Women's Temperance Assoctation, in regard to the visit to this country of Mrs. Ellen Foster, the American temperance advo Lady Biddniph said that she was not aware of Mrs. Foster's intentions in coming to Great Britain, but declared that Mrs. Foster would not be allowed ention of the British Women'

the object of Mrs. Foster's journey. cently received a letter, she said, from Mrs. Foster, written in America. The convention to-morrow, Miss before it would be whether Lady Somerset would be allowed to introduce politics into the work of the association, and the question would also be considered whether the association would reaffiliate with the branch headed by Miss Frances E. Willard. It was expected that debate would last all day, and that a vote would be taken late at night. It was intended to oppose the re-election of Lady Somerset as president of the association. The members of the association are said to be excited over the prospect of the appearance of Mrs. Foster's delegation to

the attitude of berself and her supportors: "While abiding loyally by the old programme of total abstinence, we adopt objects equally vital to the interests of women. The parity question is one with temperance, and the suffrage for women is essential to the triumph of both. The enlargement of the platform will give to the association a political platform will give to the association a political aspect distasteful to many, but nowadays it is the merest stultification to stand outside of politics. It is true that I have found useful precedents in America, but there is no shame in learning from America, but there is no shame in learning from America. Our lody owes its origin to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I do not dictate the change which I have referred to; I am only its spokesman. Thousands of energetic women are determined to make the association a fighting body."

SUICIDE OF AN AGED VIENNA JOURNALIST. Vienna, May 2.-Baron Richard Poecke, president of the extensively circulated tourists' journal called the "Fremdenblatt," has committed suicide by jumping killed by the fall. The Baron was eighty years of

BRINGING A CONVICT BACK TO BOSION. London, May 2,-John C. Lynch, the convict who escaped from the State prison in Mas-achusetts by making his way through a sewer in company with here, started to-day in charge of Officers Rhodes and Townsend, of Boston, who were sent to bring him back, on his return journey. They will sail on the Majestic for New-York.

BEHANZIN SUBMITS TO THE FRENCH.

Paris, May 2.-Dispatches from Africa state that King Behanzin, of Dahomey, who, since the capture of Abomey, his capital, has been carrying on a desultory warfare against the French, has made his submission to French authority. According to the terms arranged King Behanzin agrees to abdicate the throne of Dahomey; the French Government to give him a pension and to fix his place of residence.

St. John's, N. F., May 2 (Special).—The Secretary of State for the Colonies intimates to Governor O'Erien that the Imperial Government will not introduce a bill into Parliament to enforce French treaties and arbitration, and are willing to negotiate as suggested in the report of the French Shore Committee. They ask the local Legislature to extend the temporary act passed in 1891 for the purpose of giving time to negotiate. This is regarded as a victory for the colony. Mr. Gladstone's Government will not

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE M'KINLEY BILL.

ay Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in reply to trade and Member for Central Sheffield, that no cor-

MR. CARTER'S PLEA ENDED. McKinley law, either by the present or the late payment on April 28, have adopted a plan of recon- FRANCIS H. WEEKS MISSING. assets, although it is supposed they are about \$275, STILL WORKING ON THE FAIR struction. was not aware whether any diplomatic remonstrances on the subject had been presented to the United States Government by other nations.

BOTH DEFEATED AND UPHELD.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY SUSTAINS A RE-BUFF AND WINS A VICTORY.

TAXES - THE ARREST OF M.

BAUDIN INDORSED.

Paris, May 2.-The Ministers received a rebuff in Deputy of the Seine, moved urgency for a motion on articles of food, etc., that are brought into the towns. Notwithstanding the fact that M. Dupuy. the Premier, opposed the motion for urgency ground that the proposal had not been maturely con-

of property of the United States were admitted as the Government would be interpellated as to the claimed, was the Government of the United States | arrest of Deputy Eugene Bandin at the Place de la to follow the vessels found engaged in pelagic depublique ye terday. The galleries were crowded, and there were few vacant seats among the members.

The vote on the octrol duties is the greatest life that Freach Deputies could make to secure their re-election. The duties are a tax just as abominable In the eyes of the people as was the famous "gabelle or salt tax, the abolition of which was one of the mottoes inscribed on the banner of the Revolutionist-Sir Charles stated, however, that or other entrances with a building occupied by to collect duties upon all articles declared to be dutiable by law. Wagors, carts and even private carriages or cabs are stopped at the city's octrol atisfied with the declaration of the drivers that they carry nothing subject to duty. Sometimes, though and compelled to pay for the wine, liquor, oil or larger quantity than the small one permitted by law, in villages the octroi barriers work practically, and they are replaced by the visit of Government agents, in the cellars for instance, the necessity to pay a certain duty for th transportation of wine casks from one place to another

> It is easy to understand how popular tim attempts to abolish such a vexatious taxation have always been. Still, they have never succeeded, because no practical substitute has ever been proposed for that municipal budget of the communes or townships. What is significant now is that this abolition is proposed by a former Minister of Public Works, M. Yves Guyot. He was known at first, when a clerk in a checolate factory, as an ultra-revolutionist, then he became a Radical, and later on in the Ministry as a moderate Radical, verging on Opportunism. But M. Guyot knows how to court popular favor, and many Deputhes, who, like him, are uncertain about their resolection, on account of their alleged connection with the Panama scandals, have thought that their political chances would be enhanced if they advocated the abolition of the octrol dutes. This is a rather unscruppillous manoeuver, hasmuch as these Deputhes know perfectly well that they offer a mere shadow to popular credulity, since the Senate would never vote the abolition of the octrol if it should pass the Chamber. This manoeuver is dangerous, also, since the depolition of the certain embers for highly bring another Ministerial crisis fust at the moment when France badly needs rest, before plunging into the anxieties of a general election, which will occur next fall at the latest. posed by a former Minister of Public Works, M. Yves

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE IN HULL.

THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN STARTED BY UNION DOCKERS-MR. GLADSTONE ON THE STRIKE.

London, May 2.—A fire was started early this evening in the timber-yard of the Mesers, Simpson, Hendon Road, Hull. The flames spread rapidly GREETING FROM PRESIDENT TO KAISER. ing simultaneously, many more were in danger, and several blocks of business buildings were threatened. dragging with them what little they could selze in at Lucerne on their way back to Berlin from attend-

and a company of military to subdue. The marines from the gunboats in the Roads were landed, and they helped the firemen. After three hours the stroyed. A few cattle also were barned.

The Simpsons refused recently to centribute to the strike fund of the unionist dockers, and were warned

Gladstone stated, in reply to Kelr Hardie, Labor member for West Ham, that he regretted that he would be unable to devote an evening to the discussion of proposals for the settlement of the strike of dock laborers at Hull. Mr. Gladstone added that he did not think it destrable that the House of Commons should interpose in the matter unless in support of a definite plan. He also stated that he was hopeful as to the prospect of a settlement being arrived at.

PURSUIT OF REBELS IN CUBA.

SEVEN COLUMNS OF TROOPS AND TWO WAR-SHIPS ENGAGED.

the insurrection is that the rebels are now between Paerto del Padre, a harbor on the northeast coast of Cuba, and Manati. Seven columns of troops are in pursuit, supported by two Spanish ships of war off the coast. Up to date no encounter has taken place between the Government troops and the rebels. It is rumored that the rebels propose to surrender if it is guaranteed that their lives will be

Washington, May 2.—The State Department is morant officially of the reported insurrectionary overment in Cuba. Nothing bearing on the sub-Spanish Legation in Washington for several months, and no recent communications concerning the matter have come from United States diplomatic or consular officers. Assistant Secretary Adec be fleves that the movement is nothing more than a renewal of the banditti system, which offers many opportunities in the wild and unsettled portion of the balant.

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A GROOM. from the town of Gresford, in Denbighshire, Wales.
Mrs. Whittle, a resident of that place, had in her
service a groom named Shellard. The groom had been enjoying a hollday and returned to the house yesterday evening. After his return he followed his mis tress into her room. Miss Taylor, a companion of Mrs. Whittle, heard a pistol shot, ran to the room, and found Mrs. Whittle dying. Shellard had a revolver. He rushed upon Miss Taylor, pressed the pistol to her head, and threatened to hill her. While she stood paralyzed with fear, Shellard turned away, and kneeling down, offered a prayer. Then he turned the revolver upon himself and fired. Miss Taylor ran out to summon help. When she re-

Miss Taylor ran out to summon help. When she returned with assistance, it was found that Sheilard had cut the throat of his dying mistress, and lifted her body on the bed. He had then lain down beside her, and both were dead.

The bushand of Mrs. Whittle is a town councillor, residing at Chariton, a suburb of Manchester, shellard had been in the service of the parents of Mrs. Whittle, and an attachment began between the pair, which ended in the tragedy. At the request of his wife Mr. Whittle took Shellard into his service as groom, but on account of the relations between them Mr. Whittle sent his wife to Gresford. Shellard was fortly years of age, and his victim was twenty-eight.

and Member for Central Sheffield, that no corindence had been carried on with the Govint of the United States in relation to the

The Legislative Assembly in Sydney, New South Wales, has passed the bill introduced by the Govern-ment to make a bank's notes the first charge on its capital and reserve fund, and to vest in the Govern-

AN ARMY BILL COMPROMISE,

AGREEMENT BETWEEN VON CAPRIVI AND THE CLERICAL LEADER.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN APPROVED BY EMPEROR

WILLIAM-CHANCES OF ITS APPROVAL-THE DEBATE TO BEGIN TO DAY. Berlin, May 2 .- The Army bill will be brought up

and debated in the plenary sitting of the Reichstag cellor von Caprivi and Freiherr von Huene, the Cleri-

cal leader, contains these details: The peace effective shall be increased by 50,000 years shall be raised gradually until 70,000 men, or practically the full number demanded recently by the Chancellor, shall have been added to the present The sixty new batteries of field By the concessions thus indicated the expenditures contemplated by the Army bill will be reduced by some 9,000,000 marks.

Von Caprivi's supposed ultimatum some three men to the peace effective. While now abating this so depends upon the following which Freiherr von Huene can obtain among the Clericals and upon th number of Radicals willing to cut loose from Eugen Richter and support the Haenel-Rickert-Bamberger

The Emperor's arrival is awaited with anxiety, as all is believed to depend upon the influence which

he can exert upon the party leaders.

Emperor William has telegraphed his approval of The telegram will be laid on the The Clerical members of the Reichstag are meeting this evening to arrangement with the Chancellor. It is reported that the Conservatives, Imperialists, many National Libertwenty Radicals, the sixteen Poles and several Independents will vote for the amended bill. Fretherr von Huene can carry with him a fairly large number of Clericals the compromise will get a major

The Radicals are in a hot domestic quarrel over held a cancus which from beginning to end was ex against the bill, either as it is or as it will be under amendment which virtually negatives the whole bill, of the sixty-seven Radical Deputies. Among the already counted for the Government, and perhaps two

Clericals' cancus. It is calculated that if but twenty Clerical members follow Freiherr von Huene, a major itr for the compromise is assured, as only forty or from Clericals and Eadleals.

The general wavering in the ranks of the Opposition

9,000,000 marks will allow of the alandonment of the be postponed until the next session of the Reichstag, and the expenditure of the first six months be defrayed through additional contributions from the

The whole district was in a panic which it required the united efforts of two squads of police rated in honor of the imperial visitors, while crowds

hearty cheers of the assembled multitude. The Min at the landing, and they partook of a dejenner at which he held in West Superior was more than ample which the President of the Confederation, Karl Schenk, to pay every dollar that he owed. His liabilities are Court of the District of Columbia. A. Hunter Boyd There is little doubt that the fire was incendiary. at the landing, and they partook of a dejenner at made a speech. President schenk said that he re-joiced at the excellent concord maintained between

deeply interested in all acts tending to preserve the peace of Europe, which he was confident would continue while the German Emperor remained the powerful guardian and defender of peace.

Emperor William in reply thanked the Swiss Nation for the cordial reception which they had given to him and expressed a hope that the excellent relations between Switzerland and Germany would continue. The imperial party then resumed their journey, proceeding to Easle.

Berlin, May 2.—The Imperial party arrived in Carlsruhe from Lucerne this afternoon. They were received by the Grand Duke of Baden and his suite.

FRANZ JOSEPH TO VISIT BUDA-PESTIL

Vienna, May 2.-Emperor Franz Joseph left here at the station. The Emperor is expected to remain several weeks in Buda-Pesth. This will be his first visit to the city since the freedom of it was granted to Louis Kossuth.

BEGINNING A LIG STRIKE AT DUNDEE. Dundee, May 2.-Nineteen thousand working people uployed in the jute mills at this place have gone

THE OHIO MINERS' STRIKE.

RIVALRY BETWEEN THE OPERATORS CAUSES COMPLICATION-MANY MEETINGS HELD.

the miners' strike is becoming more complicated and both the operators and union men give evidence of weakness. There is rivalry and considerable feeling between the large and small operators, the latter smaller operators have signed the advanced scale to the demands of the miners. The larger firms are holding out against the advance. At Bellaire the miners held a meeting and decided to accept the proposition of the operators to go to work at the to the headquarters of the union in this city to in form the officers of the action. At several of the mines in the Hocking Valley meetings were held this afternoon and resolutions were adopted to stand by the action of the officers in ordering the strike.

Johns Hopkins University have completed all arrangements for the establishment of the medical school next full. The following appointments to the faculty are announced: Dr. John J. Abel, of the University of Michigan, Professor of Pharmacology; Dr. fessor of Anatomy; Dr. William H. Howell, of the Harvard Medical School, Professor of Physiology; Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, of Baltimore, Associate Professor of Obstetrics; Dr. Hunta Robbe, of the

SAID BY FRIENDS TO BE EXTREMELY ILL

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE WEST SUPERIOR LAND

COMPANY BEGIN AN INVESTIGATION. whose deposition from the presidency of the West During the day yesterday conflicting stories about Superior Land and Improvement Company, and the Mr. Booth's condition were circulated and published ment, both were made public on Monday afternoon, not be found yesterday. His friends said that he had been ill for some made authority for the statement that Mr. Booth was time, in fact so ill that he had not been able to atproperly to his business, and that he finally had taken the advice of his physicians and had gone dignation to the reporters when he arrived at summer home at Cold Spring, L. I.

examination of the books of the company is authority | bulletin be published; for the statement that Mr. Weeks has not been in long time, Mr. Weeks went away signee, R. W. G. Welling, of his condition, and Mr. Welling said yesterday that he had received more men than he had secured from Mr. Weeks. All Mr.

West Superior Land Company wished to depose Mr. the last three years, a statement as to the con-

This company was organized ten years ago under

the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$700,000. Several Eastern capitalists, who had travelled to the head of Lake Superior, saw there a fortune in land sp-culation. West superior then had a population of less than 500. The combought 600 shares of the Land and Improvement ontrol of the company. Mr. Weeks was elected of incorporation there were five directors and they consisted of Mr. Weeks and four of his immediate that if he had clung to the land scheme alone h as it now stands, isid out streets, built sewers and occas, and two members of the Cleveland Democracy marked off the land in building lots. The West harbor at Duluth, the near-by rival, which con-

of North America; S. E. Kilner, William Nelson Roston, and capitalists of this city and Omaha, all Cromwell, G. E. Williams, G. S. Baxter, C. A. Spottine property known as the Fort Worth Packing and ford, W. J. Curtis, R. L. Bellmap, Heman Dowd, Fort Worth Union Stock Yards. The Farmers and

Weeks had turned over to him a list of excellent placed at between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000, but the value of his assets cannot be known for some time.

A meeting of the new directors of the West Su

perfor Land and Improvement Company was held yesterday at the office of S. E. Kilner, the new secretary and transurer, and an examination of the books was begun. Mr. Cromwell, who is the attorney for the

gin an examination of the books in a business like sort

"Do you expect to?"
"That I cannot answer."
Mr. Weeks was not at the meeting, Mr. Cromwell "I really do not know where he is. I have not seen him for several days," Mr. Cromwell replied in answer to the question. The new board of director-will need daily until the books have had a thorough

overhauling.

Mr. Weiling did not know yesterday who were Mr.
Weeks's creditors. He said that no one had yet come
forward. It was learned hat night, however, that
most of the money he owes is due to banks and trust

A BIG CLOTHING FIRM FAILS. LIABILITIES OF A. H. KING & CO. AND ITS BRANCHES ABOUT \$275,000.

been high, and much sympathy is expressed on all sides for the members of it. The failure is due to the cold weather, which left unsold heavy lines of

about \$275,000, and the nominal assets will come up to this amount. The assigned is Leopold Well. When it was learned that the firm was in trouble many offers of assistance were made to it, but the members did not see their way clear to keep out of

lawyers for the debtors and the assignce, who seen at his home, No. 108 East Seventy ninth-st., last evening, said to a Tribure ninth-st., last evening, said to a Tribure reporter: "A. H. King & Co., Cohn. Call & Co., of this city, and soi. Cohn & Co. and the Pitts-targ Combination Cluthing Company, of Pittsburg-failed to-day for about \$275,000 without preferences. The failure was due to had weather and the close money market. Work was begun this afternoon on taking an inventory of stock. It will be impossible for several days to learn the exact amount of the

THE CONDITION OF EDWIN BOOTH.

HIS TWO PHYSICIANS ISSUE A STATEMENT AND SAY THEY ARE IN PERFECT ACCORD.

The last report of Edwin Booth's physicians, given out at midnight lest night, was a favorable was quoted as saying that Mr. Booth was better, and some | made authority for the statement that Mr. Booth was annoyed at the conflicting stories, and expressed in-

> As there have been so many mi-leading statements in we have been in perfect accord as to the diagnosis and prourers of the cas:. At no time have our statements

Mr. Booth's condition has been better since Sunday, and particularly during the last twenty-four hours.

Dr. St. Clair Smith said that Mr. Booth was restin in his bed and to speak to those in his room. The he was able to take enough of this to sustain life and

he was able to take enough of this to sustain life and strength. Dr. Smith said that Mr. Booth was an extremely sick man, but that there was a possibility that he might recover. The latest symptoms, he said, were the most favorable.

Notwithstanding the statements of the physicians, members of the club yesterday expressed the belief that Mr. Booth could not get well, and that his family and physicians were hoping against hope. Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Gressman, Mr. Booth's son-in-law and daughter, were with him most of the day.

BUFFALO COUNCILMEN EXONERATED.

MAYOR PISHOP DISMISSES CHARGES AGAINST

SHEEHAN'S MAN AND HIS OPPONENTS. Buffalo, May 2 (special).-When James Hanrahan, president of the Common Council, and one of Sheehan's lieutenants here, was suspended and the sheehan "Sneak" bill was thus blocked, he protested that he was not guilty, as charged of malfeasance in office. Mayor lishop has come to the same conclusion, and decided accordingly to-day. The decision was above politics, for the Mayor is a Cleveland Demought the charges against Sheehan's man.

But the dismissal of the charges against Hanrahan to be taken as a sign that the two wings of the Democratic party in Eric County are about to flap together. The Mayor's name is the first of those signed to the circular calling for a meeting to organize the independent Democrats to-morrow night, charges brought in revenge by the Sheehan Weeks secured financial backing and went into against four anti-sheehan Councilmen were also dismissed to-day by the Mayor.

morrow night when a delegation of Buffalo men is to een City gas grab, which the Legislature passed at Sheehan's beheat. The delegation will be headed by J. N. Adam, who, as chairman of the Citizens' formatte, and on last Saturfay he reached a point where he could not get more money with which to tide himself over until better times came. He decided to make an assignment, Recently, too, the disartifaction of the stock helders of the Land and Imported no Campans r a h d such a point that they decided to do something to secure control of it. They employed the law firm of selliving in Commetts, which was set down for to-day, was on their therests. Mr. Cromwell's first stop was

OWAHA TO HAVE LARGE STOCKYARDS.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 2.-Yesterday the deed was den, president, and Mr. Kilner secretary and treas- Board of Directors of the Union Stock Yards Com-A short time previous to this action by the new | pany by resolution transfers 300 acres of land and all | 10,896 and 7,056. land aggregating fifty acres for \$12,500.

Kansas City concern. The company has contracts with Texas cattlemen owning 2,000,000 cattle for a yearly supply. Sheep and hogs will be slaughtered also. The syndicate, in addition to property bought yesterday, has options on land contiguous to the packery amounting to \$185,000.

me of Mr. Weeks's friends declared that he did not | John Mitchell Robinson Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, vice Richard H. Alvey, appointed by Presi

> Boston, May 2.-A special cable dispatch to "The in an interview stated that two of his companions (Mass.) State prison, Daniel Mullen and John Connors, were lost with the steamer Naronic, peated passages back and forth across the ocean as cattle men on steamers plying between Liverpool and London and New-York and Besten. Mullen and Connors took passage on the Naronic, and persuaded Lynch to Join them. He yielded to their persuasions, thinking that his personal appearance native land was passed, and booked himself with them for the trip across the ocean. Mullen and Conners, Lynch says, got abourd the steamer just as he arrived too late, as the Naronic was under tow down the river. Mulien and Connors were the only men of the party of nine who escaped from the Charlestown prison who had not been recaptured. Lynch leaves Lendon on the Majestic on Wednesday, in charge of Detective Rhedes, of Boston.

MRS. SHANN TAKEN TO JAIL.

Princeton, N. J., May 2 (Special).-Mrs. shann was The first large infinite in the cases yesferday when four retail clothing establishments, two of which are in this city and two in Pittsburg, closed their doors. The firm names in this city are A. H. King & Co. of Nos. 627 and 629 Brondway, and Cohn, Isali & Co. of the same address. The Pittsburg houses are the control of the same address. The Pittsburg houses are the control of the same address. The Pittsburg houses are the control of the same address. The Pittsburg houses are the control of the same address. The Pittsburg houses are the control of the c Cohn & Co. The four establishments belong to three ton took the warrant to Harvey Robinson, the foreman of the jury, to sign. Mr. Robinson refused to the heavy material which goes to make up the ex-They are brothers the law. Colin half a Co. was the original firm. It was a clothing manufacturing concern and the retail places sold the goods manufactured by it. The retail firm was established about Cont. The body of her husband. Frederick Shann,

> ADUTT, THE AUSTRIAN FORGER, ARRESTED. Cincinnati, May 2,-Jacquez Eleco Adutt, the Austrian forger who stole \$80,000 from his countryen, was arrested at 2 p. m. to day at the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton Railroad depot. . He was taken

to the Central Police Station and when searched several pawn tickets for diamonds, rings and other is chiefly for borrowed money and materials used in the manufacture of clothing. The firm always has been rated high in trade circles.

Pernandina, Fla., May 2 (Special)—The English tramp steamship storra Lee, Captain Bailey, bound from this port for Hamburg with a cargo of phosphaterock, went ashore last night on the south jettles in Cumberland Sound, about five miles from this place. The ship lies in a dangerous position and may go to pieces. She is considerably strained as it is. Efforts will be made with tugs to get her off. The pilot says that he could not see the buoy. It was a bright

THE OPENING DAY ONLY A BREAK IN THE

BUSY SCENE AT JACKSON PARK. IT MAY BE JUNE 1 BEFORE EVERYTHING A

READY-SEVERAL OF THE BUILDINGS STILL FIRST DAY'S TOTAL ADMISSION-NEW-JERSEY'S BUILDING DEDICATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, May 2 .- After the immense crowds and

the general air of hurran at Jackson Park yesterday, the World's Fair seemed to-day to relaps by comparison into a painfully dall and untinished One of the men who is taking an active part in the came to the door and requested that the following state. With the sense of relaxation natural after so carnest an effort to put the great Fair into presentable condition for the opening ceremonies, more strongly marked, and the signs of preparation and installation on every hand were apparently as pronounced as they have been at any time in the weeks before the grounds were opened to the public. So far as the work of building the Fair is concerned, yesterday was, in fact, simply a brief breathing spell. Early this morning an army of workmen took up the tangled ends where they were left on Saturday, and department chiefs resumed their occupation of hast ning that delectable day, probably about June 1, when the Exposition will be entirely completed.

The employes who swarmed through the pass eates this morning would have made a respectable attendance for most shows. Inside the grounds they scattered everywhere from the banks of the lagoon to the huge roof of the Manufactures Building, against which they made a half-dozen little clusters like flies. Under the same roof the seene resembled a fair suddenly converted into the freight-house of a prosperous railway line. In the Mines and Mining department one or two

to the mineralogist, no doubt, but other exhibits are hardly beyond the plans and specifications period. The Art Building and Horticultural Hall were closed entirely, and most of the other great departments were practically impassable because of

the work being done in unloading and arranging

Western States have their rocks, highly interesting

the exhibits. The fair weather of the morning had dried the walks and carriage-ways so that passage from one part of the grounds to another was made casy and practicable, and some of the trees and plants along the avenue had taken courage to blossom. But altogether, notwithstanding the improved conlooked barer and eruder, perhaps, than it did vesterday, when the interest of the ceremonies of the opening and the vast and crowding throngs of sightseers gave to the scenes in Jackson Park an animation and excitement which more than made up for the defects of incompleteness and the miseries of locomotion. The reaction from yesterday showed itself conspicuouly in the attendance at the Fair, which could not have ex-

ceeded 25,000 or 30,000. THE SIZE OF THE OPENING-DAY CROWD.

There is still some dispute about the size of the crowd which visited Jackson Park on the opening day. Many of the morning newspapers estimated yesterday's crowd at from 300,000 to 400,000. This afternoon, on a closer count at the Exposition grounds, the total of paid admissions was reduced to about 140,000. Perhaps 40,000 or 50,000 persons were admitted on passes, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. According to these figures, the paid attendance yesterday was nearly twice as great as that at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhimount Park 76,172 paid admissions on May 10. 1876, and the total, paid and free, was 186,672 Mechanics' Bank transfers thirty-one wees of land On the following day, which was fair, the paid and the packing houses' plant for \$216,000. The admissions dropped to 14,722. The figures for the four succeeding days were 10,252, 11,658,

Only a few times during the Exhibition did EMPEROR WILLIAM WELCOMED IN SWITZERLAND tion from the three offices which he held. Accompation transfer 223 acres for \$67,000, and other persons the figures exceed those of the Chicago opening 169; on Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia Day, 161,355, and on the day of the international pyrotechnic contest, 176,294. There will be many days at this Fair, no doubt, on which the total attendance will equal, if not exceed, the highest figures reached at Philadelphia. Even with the backward state of the Exhibition to discourage visitors, it is not likely that the daily admissions for this week can fall anything like as low as they did at Fairmount Park from

May 10 to May 15. The wind was blowing strongly from the west this morning, the first time in a week that it has blown from that quarter. It was not until noon, however, that the blue sky actually made its appearance, and then it was only for a short time. While the clouds were rolling heavily toward the lake, the wind was growing fresher, and by the middle of the afternoon the atmosphere was chilling. There were no large crowds of people, as was the case yesterday, pressing toward the railway termini. Still, many strangers were in the streets all the morning, and arriving at the grounds one encountered a goodly number of One of the attendants, however, remarked that the crowd was really only about the

number at the last Sunday opening.

THE GROUNDS IN BEITER CONDITION. The grounds were in much better condition than yesterday; in fact, most of the roads were perfeet, and even in better shape than they would have been if the sun had been shining. The sand and gravel, owing to the wetness yesterday, have become packed under the weight of the crushers and rollers that are constantly moving upon their surface, and the scrapers have carried off much of the accumu'ated mud. About the worst spots were in the northern ends of the grounds, around the Art Building and along the avenues on which front the State buildings and the edifices of foreign countries; and the south front of the Manufactures Building and the Mining Building, where All day long teams were hauling the contents of these cars over the plank-roads into the great structure themselves, especially in the building of the Liberal Arts and Electrical Hall, while in the Mining Building and the Transportation Building movable derricks were at work shifting hibits and the frames for the construction of the

fusal to admit people to certain parts of the buildings where work was most actively going on The north and the south ends of Horticultural Hall are practically closed. The Fine Arts building will continue its "no admittance" signs until everything is put in place. The Hall of Electricity is extremely backward, and there is nothing from day to day indicative of progress in the installation of exhibits. There are long stretches of blank spaces and long piles of ma-chinery and boxes, but there are visible few signs of labor to get them into shape. Machinery Hall is making fine progress toward a state of

completeness. There has been marked improvement in the condition of things in Agricultural Hall, but still the appearances here are not what were promised or what they should be in view of the fact that the building has been ready and the exhibits have been well in hand. There is no doubt, as previously expressed in these dispatches, that much of this delay has been due to the foolish jealousy en the part of exhibitors lest there should be some